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THE

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

INDEX.

GENERAL AND ANALYTICAL

INDEX

TO THE

AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

BY

THE REV. T. J. CONANT, D. D.,
ASSISTED BY HIS DAUGHTER,
BLANDINA CONANT.

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TO THE READER.

The Index should be first consulted when information is sought on any subject. The inquirer will thus find whether what he seeks is contained in some leading article, or in several scattered through different volumes, or is incidentally given in connection with another subject.

The plan of the Index is as follows:

All names of persons or objects in connection with which any information is given, and would naturally be sought in that connection, are entered alphabetically, the titles of leading articles being distinguished by SMALL CAPITALS, and other entries by *italics*.

Of articles of much length the leading divisions are entered, to facilitate reference.

When there are two or more names, or more than one mode of spelling the name, of the same person or object, each is entered in its alphabetical order.

All pictorial representations of objects described are entered by name in their proper connection, with the abbreviation (ill.) or (view) annexed. They are also entered separately, where this is deemed necessary or convenient for ready reference.

In the references to the Cyclopædia, the first numeral (Roman) refers to the volume, the second and third (Arabie) respectively to the page and column, and the letters, a, b, c, to the first, second, or third part of the column. E. g.: "Cottonwood, tree, XIII. 711, 2 c (ill.)," means that what is said of it may be found, with an illustration, in the 13th volume, page 711, lower third of the 2d column.

The space at or near the meeting of two divisions is denoted by two letters combined (ab, or bc), and a special reference to two or more by the separate letters; as, "Myrtus communis (botany), XII. 112, 1 bc (ill.);" "Sheikh [shaik], Bedouin chief, II. 450, 2 b, c;" "Pomfret, countess dowager of, contributions to the Arundelian marbles, I. 798, 2 a, b, c."*

When, in a series of entries from different articles under one title, the number of the volume is omitted, the reference is to the one last given.



^{*} In the multitude of such references there may be some few errors. The reader will please look for the reference in the other column, or another part of the column, if not found in the one given.

The pronunciation of foreign proper names, and of other words which seem to require it, has been added in brackets by Mr. Francis A. Teall, whose system of notation is subjoined. The work has passed through the press under his supervision; and to his familiarity with the contents of the Cyclopædia, his ready memory, and excellent judgment, it is greatly indebted for its accuracy and completeness.

The Index has also to some extent been made a supplement to the Cyclopædia by additional information parenthetically inserted. Thus, where a person noticed in it has died since its close, the year of his death is generally noted. Where one has attained to higher office, or met with any great change of fortune, that fact is usually indicated. In many instances persons of some prominence are only incidentally mentioned in the Cyclopædia, in connection with the topics with which their names are associated. Generally, where biographical notices of such persons could be found, the briefest possible statement of the leading facts has been inserted; often the dates of birth and death alone are given, where nothing more appeared to be essential.

Occasionally a discrepancy will be observed between an entry in the Index and the place referred to in the Cyclopædia. In such case the former is to be understood as a correction. The innumerable causes and sources of error, familiar to all who have had to do with so immense an undertaking as the construction of a cyclopædia, make it impossible that some should not escape detection in its progress. They will generally be found trifling in form, though sometimes large in effect, such as the accidental change of a single letter converting one word into another.

The collating from different articles of passages relating to the same topic has in a few instances prominently disclosed another source of discrepancies which, unexplained, have the appearance of errors resulting from carelessness. In the article on engraving a celebrated German artist is mentioned as Christian Friedrich von Müller, who in the special article upon his father (Johann Gotthard) and himself is called Johann Friedrich Wilhelm. In seeking an explanation of this, it was found that precisely the same difference exists in the corresponding articles of Meyer's Konversations-Lexikon, of later date than the Cyclopædia articles; while in Pierer's Universal-Lexikon he is called "Christian (Joh.) Friedrich Wilhelm." Again, in the article on Agra, it is said that the Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jehan as a mausoleum for himself and his wife Noor Mahal; while in that on India Nourmahal (the same name in another form) appears as the wife of his father Jehanghir. A search showed that the large universal gazetteers, which the writer of the former article naturally followed, contain the statement there given; but the writer on India followed more accurate historical authorities. In the Index, under Noor Mahal, the true version is succinctly given.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

- 1. \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} , \bar{a} , \bar{e} , \bar{i} , \bar{o} , \bar{u} —the ordinary English long and short sounds of the vowels, as in mate, mete, mite, mote, mute, bat, bet, bit, bot, but. Most of these marks are sparingly used, as in general the position of the vowel sufficiently indicates its proper sound.
 - 2. â—Italian a, as in far, father, but frequently shorter.
- 3. \ddot{o} —German \ddot{o} , occurring also in Hungarian, Swedish, and Danish (ϕ). It represents the diphthong oe, and its sound has no equivalent in English. It is an intimate blending of the sounds of \ddot{a} in mate or \check{e} in met and \check{u} in but. Its long and short sounds may be approximately represented thus, the small letter in each case indicating the subordinate element: $g^*\check{u}h'$ -teh, Goethe; $\check{t}\check{e}^*p'$ -lits, Töplitz (with which the form Teplitz is interchangeable). The French and Dutch eu approaches the sound of \check{o} , but is very nearly represented by \check{u} or $\check{u}h$.
- 4. oo—representing the u of most other languages, the French ou, the Dutch oe, and the Portuguese and Swedish o final—is most commonly short, as in book; but in certain positions, easily determined by the ear, as at the end of an accented syllable, it is long, as in woo.
- 5. ow—representing au in other languages (except French), ou in Dutch, ao in Portuguese, and approximately ao in Spanish and aou in French—is pronounced like ow in cow and ou in out.
- 6. $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$ —German and Hungarian \bar{u} , French u, and Danish and Swedish y. These are usually so nearly alike in sound that they are represented by the same character; there is no corresponding sound in English. The German \bar{u} stands for the diphthong ue (formerly ui), and its pronunciation is a close union of the sounds of \bar{u} in mute and \bar{i} in bit or \bar{e} in mete; thus: $m\bar{u}$ ll'-ler, Müller; $b\bar{u}$ e'-lo, Bülow. It sometimes runs almost wholly into the second element (\bar{i} or \bar{e}). The French u, however, invariably approaches the sound indicated in the first example; but it is more simple, and may perhaps be said to consist of the first part of the diphthongal sound of the English \bar{u} , as in mute—that is, with the sound stopped before the full enunciation of the final oo element of that letter.
- 7. $\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{ng}$, $\hat{\mathbf{a}}^{ng}$, $\hat{\mathbf{o}}^{ng}$, $\hat{\mathbf{w}}^{ng}$, &c.—French and Portuguese nasal vowels. The ng is small to indicate that it represents no actual sound, but simply the mode of uttering the vowel. This may be illustrated by pronouncing bang, song, rung without touching the soft palate with the upper part of the tongue, thus producing the nasal effect without the distinct sound of ng.
- 8. ch—representing the Spanish ch, German tsch, Hungarian cs, the cz of some Slavic languages, the Italian c before e and i, &c.—sounds like ch in church.
- 9. 'h, 'h—German guttural ch, Spanish j and g (before e or i), and (sometimes) x, &c. This sound consists in the pronunciation of h in the throat (the organs being nearly closed) as a true consonant rather than as a mere breathing. The roughening or rasping effect thereby produced is indicated by the small 'and 'k, the former after \ddot{a} , e, i, \ddot{o} , \ddot{u} , eu, l, &c. (where the sound approaches that of sh, but must be carefully distinguished from it by keeping the lower part of the tongue depressed), the latter in an initial syllable or after a, e, u, au. In German g final is also guttural, but in burg and some similar terminal syllables it has been deemed preferable to leave it unmarked.
- 10. gh.—The h is added to show that the g is hard, as in get. In certain cases h is omitted, but when used in pronunciation g is always hard.
- 11. ly, ny, py, &c.—In these combinations the two letters are to be sounded together in one breath, like *li* in *folio*, *ni* in *union*, &c.
- 12. th—the sharp sound of th, as in thin, representing the Spanish c before e or i, z, &c. (In Spanish America c and z generally have the sound of sharp s.)
 - 13. th—the flat sound of th, as in this, representing the Spanish d, &c.
- 14. y'—the liquid element in many French and Hungarian terminal syllables, constituting an indistinct, vanishing sound of y, in combination with that of the preceding vowel or consonant
 - 15. Titles of which the pronunciation is not given are to be pronounced either according



to the marking of a preceding title of the same or similar form, or to the most obvious English analogy.

ACCENTUATION.—Only the primary syllabic accent of words is marked, as, where a secondary accent is required, the ear is nearly always a sufficient guide to its proper position when the former is known. Sometimes the pronunciation of Greek and Latin names and technological terms is indicated by an accent alone. It may be well to remark that in these every vowel or diphthong makes a separate syllable; as Hylob'ates (hī-lob'-a-teez). In French words and names no accentuation is indicated, since in that language it is not determinate, but depends upon the exigencies of utterance. Thus a word of several syllables, when making part of a sentence, may, under differing circumstances, have each syllable alternately accentuated, or possibly none of them, each being spoken with equal force, and the whole stress of the sentence placed upon the culminating word. When spoken singly, however, or in connection with another language, some accent is inevitable; and this usually falls upon the last syllable when it ends in a consonantal or a strong vowel sound, and is preceded by syllables ending in similar or weaker sounds. In other cases euphony generally requires that the accent shall be placed at one or two (rarely if ever more) removes from the end. But on whichever syllable it falls, all the others must be distinctly (however rapidly) enunciated, the slurring of unemphatic syllables, common in English and other languages of strong accent, being inadmissible in French.

DIVISION INTO SYLLABLES.—In respelling words for pronunciation, deviations from the rules of division in foreign languages have frequently been rendered necessary by the requirements of English analogy.

GENERAL INDEX

TO

THE AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.

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* In the initial syllable Gua Spaniards pronounce the G either very slightly or not at all; and in writing they often substitute H, which is always silent. In English pronunciation of familiar names, Gua is usually sounded gaw; as gaw-dalquiv'-er for Guadalquivir; gaw-te-maw'-la for Guatemala.

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Schelling, Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph von [shel'-ling], German philosopher, XIV. 667. See Moral Philosophy, XI. 813, 2 a; Philosophy, XIII. 430, 1 a, 442, 1 c.

"Schellingism, New," XIV. 669, 2 ab.

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Schemnitz [shem'-nits], town of Hungary, XIV. 669.

Schenck, Robert Cumming [skenk], American statesman, XIV. 670.

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Schenkel, Daniel [shen'-kel], German theologian, XIV. 670.

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Scherr, Johannes [shāir], author, XIV. 670.

Scherzer, Karl von, chevalier [shāir'-tser], traveller, XIV. 670.

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Scheutz, G. and E. [shoits], calculating machine of, III. 569, 2 b.

Scheveningen [skä'-ven-ing-en], Dutch watering place, XIV. 671.

Schick, Gottlieb [shik], German painter, XIV. 671.

Schiedam [skē'-dâm], town, Netherlands, XIV. 671. Schiedam schnapps, 1 c. See Gin.

Schiller, Johann Christoph Friedrich von [shil'-ler], German poet, XIV. 671; VII. 767, 2 ab.

Schilling, Johannes, sculptor, XIV. 672.

Schinderhannes [shin'-der-hân-ness], predatory leader, IV. 343, 2 c.

Schinkel, Karl Friedrich, architect and painter, XIV. 672.

Schinus [skī'-nus], (botany), XIII. 281, 1 ab. S. molle, ib. (ill.).

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Schizogeny [skiz-oj'-e-ne], a form of agamic multiplication, XV. 320, 2 bc.

Schlagintweit, Hermann, Adolf, and Robert [shlâ'-ghin-twite], German travellers, XIV. 672; VIII. 733, 2 b. Eduard, soldier and author, XIV. 673, 2 b. Emil, orientalist, ib.

Schlatter, Michael [shlât'-ter], Swiss missionary, XIV. 673.

Schlegel, August Wilhelm von [shlā'-ghel], German scholar, XIV. 674. Friedrich Karl Wilhelm von, author, 1 c; XI. 807, 2 a. See Germany, Language and Literature of, VII. 768, 1 bc.

Schleicher, August [shli'-cher], philologist, XIV. 674.

Schleiden, Matthias Jakob [shlī'-den], botanist, XIV. 674.

Schleiermacher, Friedrich Daniel Ernst [shlī'-er-mâ-her], theologian, XIV. 675. See Moral Philosophy, XI. 807, 2 c, 813, 2 ab; Philosophy, XIII. 442, 1 b.

Schleiz [shlites]: see Reuss.

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Schleswig [Ger. shles'-vich], part of Schleswig-Holstein, XIV. 676. History, 1 ab. City, 1 c.

Schleswig-Holstein [-hole'-stine], province of Prussia, XIV. 676. History, 2 be; VI. 14, 1 ab; VII. 757, 2 a.

Schlettstadt [shlet'-stat], town of Alsace, XIV. 677.

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Schliemann, Heinrich [shlē'-mân], German traveller, XIV. 677.

Schlossberg [shluss'-bāirg], at Laybach, castle on the, X. 239, 2 b. At Eisenstadt, palace of the, VI. 484, 1 b.

Schlosser, Friedrich Christoph [shlus'-ser], German historian, XIV. 678.

Schlözer, August Ludwig von [shlö'-tser], historian, XIV. 678. Kurd von, author, 2 b.

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Schmid, Leopold [shmit], German theologian, XIV. 678.

Schmidt, A. W. von, his plan for removing Blossom rock, III. 701, 2 bc.

Schmidt, Heinrich Julian, German author, XIV. 679.

Schmidt (Johann Friedrich Julian, born 1825), astronomer, XI. 800, 2 b (Moon).

Schnaase, Karl [shnå'-zĕh], author, XIV. 679. Schneekoppe [shnā'-kup-pĕh], mountain, XIV. 327, 1 b.

Schneidemühl [shnī'-dĕh-mūl], (town of Posen, Prussia), Confession of (German Catholic), VII. 736, 2 a. New Confession of, 2 b.

Schneider, Eugène [shnā-dāir], French politician, XIV. 679. (Died 1875.)

Schneider, Hortense Catherine, French actress, XIV. 679.

Schneider, Johann Gottlob [shnī'-der], German philologist, XIV. 679.

Schneiderian membrane (named from Konrad Victor Schneider, professor at Wittenberg, died 1680), XII. 516, 1 bc, c.

Schnetz, Jean Victor [shnace], French painter, XIV. 679.

Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius [shnur fön kå'-rölss-felt], German painter, XIV. 679. Ludwig Ferdinand, painter, 2 b.

Schelcher, Victor [shail-shāir], French author, XIV. 679.

Schöffer, Peter [shö'-fer or shef'-fer], German printer, XIV. 680; VII. 96, 2 c, 97, 1 b; VIII. 341, 2 ab. Johann, referred to, 2 b.

Schofield, John McAllister [sko'-feeld], American soldier, XIV. 680.

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SCHOMBURGK, Sir Robert Hermann [shom'-burk], English traveller, XIV. 681.

Schönbein, Christian Friedrich [shön'-bine], German chemist, XIV. 681.

Schönbrunn [shön'-broon], gardens of, near Vienna, XVI. 352, 1 a. Peace of, VII. 420, 1 bc. Schoodic river [skoo'-dik]: see Saint Croix,

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Schubart, Christian Friedrich Daniel [shoo'-bart], German poet, XIV. 685.

Schubert, Franz, composer, XIV. 685.

Schubert, Gotthilf Heinrich von, mystic, XIV. 685.

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Schulte, Johann Friedrich [shool'-těh], theologian, XIV. 685.

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Schumacher, Heinrich Christian [shoo'-mâ-*her], Danish astronomer, XIV. 686. Christian Andreas, 2 bc.

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Schwarz, Christian Friedrich, missionary, XIV. 689.

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Schwarzenberg, Friedrich Johann Joseph Celestinus von [shwâr'-tsen-bāirg], Austrian cardinal, XIV. 689.

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of Krumau, field marshal, XIV. 690. See Blücher. Felix Ludwig Johann Friedrich, prince, statesman, 1 c; II. 146, 2 b, 147, 1 ab, c; VI. 542, 1 c.

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Schweidnitz [shwide'-nits], town of Prussia, XIV. 690. Principality, 2 bc.

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Herschel's, 2 c (ill.). Object glasses, mathematical ratio of, 626, 2 bc. Fraunhofer's telescopes, 627, 1 bc. Optical glass, manufacture of, 2 a, ff. Dialytic or separated

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Telford, Thomas, British engineer, XV. 631. Telinga, Hindoo race, IX. 215, 1 c.

Teliosts, a class of fishes, XV. 631.

Tell, William, legendary Swiss hero, XV. 631. See Altorf, Lucerne, X. 704, 2 a, and Küss-NACHT.

Tell Hum [loom]: see Capernaum.
Tellico, treaty of, IV. 379, 1 ab.
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Tell's chapel, at Küssnacht, X. 65, 1 ab.
Tell-tale, bird: see Tattler.
Tellu'ric acid, XV. 633, 1 ab.

Telluric food, of plants, I. 195, 1 ab.
Tellurium, elementary substance, XV. 632;
XI. 420, 2 bc. Discoverer of, X. 23, 1 a.
Tellurium, astronomical machine, XII. 711, 2 a.
Tellurous acid, XV. 633, 1 ab.

Tellus: see Terra.

Telo Martius: see Toulon, XV. 822, 1 ab. Teloph'orus (entomology), II. 476, 2 b.

Telugu [tel-oo-goo'], Hindoo race, IX. 215, 1 c. Language, 219, 2 c; 220, 2 a. Alphabet, ib. Temacuilcahuilia [tā-ma-kweel-ka-wē'-le-a], serpent, II. 762, 2 c.

Temes [tem'-esh], county of Hungary, XV. 633. Temesvár, city of Hungary, XV. 633.

Temiscamingue, Lake [tem-is'-ka-ming]: see Ottawa, XII. 734, 2 a.

Témiscouata [tā-mis-kwá'-ta], county, XV. 633. Temminck (Conrad Jacob, 1778-1858, Dutch naturalist), classification of birds by, XII. 705, 2 bc.

Tem'nodon salta'tor (ichthyology), II. 757, 2 c (ill., 758).

Tem'pe, valley of Greece, XV. 633.

Temper, alloy, XIII. 377, 1 a (Pewter).

TEMPERAMENT, physical and mental, XV. 633. Temperament, of the organ, unequal, XII. 689,

2 c; equal, 690, 1 ab.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES: See TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

Temperature, atmospheric, II. 83, 1 bc. See

METEOROLOGY, XI. 433, 1 b, ff. (ills., 436, 437);

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Tempering, of steel, XV. 364, 2 bc.

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Temple, Sir William, statesman, XV. 636.

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Temple, the, in London, IX. 289, 2 c (ills., 290).

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Temple Bar, London, X. 594, 1 c. Temple church, 598, 1 b.

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will, X. 270, 1 a. Tenant on sufference, 1 b.

TENASSERIM, in British Burmah, XV. 636. TENCH, fish, XV. 637 (ill.).

Tencin, Claudine Alexandrine Guérin de [tânssans], French woman of society, XV. 637; I. 271, 2 a.

Tenc'teri, ancient German tribe, I. 271, 1 bc. Tender, in law, XV. 638.

Tendo Achillis (anatomy), XV. 78, 1 a. In club-foot, IV. 718, 2 bc; 719, 1 bc, 2 a. Tendon (anatomy), XV. 639.

Ten'ebræ, office of, VIII. 776, 1 c (HOLY WEEK). Tene'brio (entomology), II. 477, 2 a. T. molitor, XI. 313, 1 ab.

Tenebrosi [tā-nā-bro'-ze], school in painting, XII. 799, 2 bc.

Tenedos, island, Grecian archipelago, XV. 639.

Tenement, dominant and servient: see Easement.

Tenerani, Pietro [tā-nā-râ'-ne], Italian sculptor, XV. 639.

Tenerife [tā-nā-rē'-fā]: see Teneriffe.

TENERIFFE [ten-e-rif'], island, Canaries, XV. 640. Peak, 1 b.

Tenia, plant, X. 398, 1 a.

Teniers, David, the elder [ten'-yers], Flemish painter, XV. 640. David, the younger, 2 a. "Ten of liberty and peace," Florentine magistrates, X. 786, 1 bc.

TENNANT, William, Scottish poet, XV. 640. Tennantite, mineral (from Smithson Tennant, F.R.S., 1761-1813, professor of chemistry at Cambridge), XV. 50, 1 c.

TENNEMANN, Wilhelm Gottlieb, German historian of philosophy, XV. 640; XIII. 430, 1 b.

TENNENT, Sir James Emerson, British author, XV. 641.

Tennessee, state, XV. 641. State seal (ill.), ib. Population, 2 bc. Topography, 642, 1 c. Rivers, 2 bc. Geology, 2 c. Minerals, 643, 1 ab. Natural curiosities, 644, 1 c. Climate, 2 ab. Soil, 2 b. Flora, 2 bc. Fauna, 645, 1 a. Agriculture, 1 ab. Manufactures, 2 ab. Banks, 646, 2 a. Intercommunication, ib. Government, 1 b. Finances, 647, 1 bc. Public institutions, 2 a. Education, 2 c. Libraries, newspapers, &c., 649, 1 ab. Religious organizations, 1 b. History, 1 bc.

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Tennis, game of ball, XV. 651.

Tenno: see MIKADO, XI. 530, 2 a, and JAPAN, IX. 538, 1 ab, 539, 1 c.

Tennyson, Alfred, English poet, XV. 651. Frederick, 652, 1 b.

Tenochtitlan [tā-noach-te-tlân'], original name of Mexico, II. 176, 1 ab, c; XI. 482, 2 c.

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Ten'otome, surgical instrument, IV. 719, 2 c.
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XV. 639, 2 b; XVI. 741, 2 c.

Ten'pins, game, III. 168, 1 b, 2 a.

Tenrec, animal, VIII. 712, 1 c; XI. 292, 1 a. Tensas, parish of Louisiana, XV. 652. River (about 250 m. long), XVI. 492, 1 c, 2 a.

Tensile resistance, of materials, XV. 416, 1 a. Tension, in sewing machines, XIV. 802, 1 bc. Automatic, 803, 1 a.

Tenson [tâng-sōng], poetic combat, XII. 88, 2 b; XIV. 40, 1 c.

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Tenthredin'idæ (entomology), IV. 106, 2 b; XIV. 653, 2 a.

Tenthre'do cera'si (entomology), XV. 109, 1 b. Tentorium, Roman tent, XV. 652, 2 b (ill.).

Tentorium cerebelli (anatomy), III. 188, 1 b; 190, 1 a.

Tenuch [tā-nooch], Aztec sovereign, II.176, 1 c. Tenure, of property, XV. 654.

Teocal'ır [Sp. tā-o-kâ'-lyē]: see Mexico, XI. 474, 2 b, and Cholula (ill.).

TEOS, ancient Ionian city, XV. 656.

Teotihuacan [tā-o-te-wâ-kân'], pyramids of, I. 397 2 b

Tepanecs, ancient Mexican race, XI. 472, 1 c.

Tepeleni [tā-pā-lā'-ne], town of Albania (pop. about 3,000), I. 310, 2 ab, b.

Tephillin, XIII. 477, 2 b (PHYLACTERY).

Tephri'tis (entomology), VI. 130, 1 c.

Tepidarium, in ancient baths, II. 383, 1 b (ill.). Teplitz, watering place of Bohemia, XV. 656.

Teploff' (Grigori, died 1779), Russian senator, referred to, IV. 111, 2 b.

Tequendama, Falls of [tā-kain-dâ'-ma]: see Водота́, II. 782, 2 с.

Teramo [tā'-ra-mo], province of Italy, XV. 656. Capital, 1 b.

TERATOLOGY, branch of physiology, XV. 656; XI. 764, 2 b.

Terbia, an earth, XV. 656, 2 c.

Terbium, supposed metal, XV. 656.

Terbueg, Gerard [tāir'-burg], Dutch painter, XV. 657.

Terceira [tāir-sā'-e-ra], island, Azores, XV. 657. Terebenthene, XVI. 78, 1 a.

Terebinthus: see Manichæans, XI. 107, 1 a. Terebrat'ula (brachiopoda), III. 177, 2 c. T. septentrionalis (ill.), ib.

Tere'do: see Ship Worm, XIV. 870, 2 c; V. 202, 1 c; XI. 722, 1 a. T. navalis, XIV. 871, 1 a (ill.).

TERENCE, Roman comic poet, XV. 657.

Terepentilene, XVI. 78, 1 ab.

Teresa, Saint: see Theresa.

Teresia, Mme. [tā-rā'-ze-a], dwarf, VI. 335, 2 c. Terfezia (botany), XVI. 14, 1 a.

Terges'te, ancient city, XV. 863, 2 c; 864, 1 c. Tergesteum, edifice in Trieste, XV. 864, 1 a.

Terhune', Mary Virginia, American novelist, XV. 657.

Ter'mes (entomology), XV. 657, 2 c. T. bellicosus (or fatalis), 658, 2 a (ill.); frontalis, 659, 1 a.

Termini-Imerese [tāir'-me-ne-e-mā-rā'-zā], town of Sicily, XV. 657.

Terminus, Roman deity, XII. 118, 2 b, bc; 534, 2 b; III. 756, 1 a.

Ter'mites [Lat. ter'-me-teez, plural of termes], white ants, XV. 657; I. 169, 1 b.

Termo, C. K. [tāir'-mo], nom de plume, III. 309, 2 a.

Termonde [tāir-mon'-děh]: see DENDERMONDE.
Tern, bird, XV. 659. Caspian tern, 1 be;
Cayenne or royal, 1 c (ill.); sooty, 2 ab;
Wilson's, 2 be; arctic, 2 c; black, 660, 1 a.
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Ternary compounds, or salts, XII. 475, 1 a. Constitution of, VII. 597, 2 bc. Ternary hypothesis, XIV. 583, 1 bc. Ternary scale of numbers, I. 708, 1 c.
Ternate [tāir-nā'-tā]: see Moluccas.
Ternaux, Guillaume Louis, baron [tāir-nō],
French manufacturer, XV. 660. Henri
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Terni [tāir'-ne], town of Italy, XV. 660.
Terpan'der, Greek musician, XV. 660.
Terpenes, XVI. 77, 2 bc (Turpentine, Oil of).

TERPSICHORE [terp-sik'-o-re], muse, XV. 660. TERRA, Roman deity, XV. 660.

Terracina [tāir-ra-chē'-na], town of Italy, XV. 660.

TERRA COTTA, earthenware, XV. 660; XIV. 715, 2 b. Corinthian vases of, V. 354, 2 a.

TERRA DEL FUEGO: see TIERRA DEL FUEGO.

Terra di Bari: see Bari.

Terra di Lavoro: see Caserta.

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Terrai [tāir-rī'], pestilential tract in India, VIII. 731, 2 a.

Terra Japonica, a vegetable extract, VII. 607, 1 bc; IV. 105, 2 c.

Terral', land breeze in Cuba, VIII. 519, 2 c. Terra Lemnia, medicinal earth, X. 336, 1 a.

Terra ponderosa, II. 313, 1 a (BARIUM).

Terrapin, land tortoise, XV. 661. Yellowbellied, 1 c; red-bellied, 2 a (ill.); Florida, 2 ab; chicken, 2 c; salt-water, 662, 1 a.

TERRE BONNE [Fr. tāir bun; usually, tar bone], parish of Louisiana, XV. 662.

Terrebonne, county of Canada, XV. 662.

TERRE HAUTE [těr'-re hut; Fr. tāir ote], city of Indiana, XV. 662.

Terrell, county, XV. 662.

Terreplein [tāir-plain'; Fr. -plăns], in fortification, VII. 329, 2 ab. (See plan.)

Terrestrial Magnetism: see Magnetism, Terrestrial.

Terre verte [tāir vāirt], XII. 805, 2 b (PAINTS). "Terrible Tractoration," poem, VII. 157, 1 bc. Terrier, dog, XV. 662 (ill.).

Territion, in torture, XV. 814, 2 a.

Territories, western, early settlement of, VII. 535, 2 a. Surveys of, XV. 491, 1 c.

Territory of the United States south of the Ohio, XV. 649, 2 ab.

Tertian type, of fever, VII. 164, 2 c. Double tertian, 165, 1 a.

Tertiarians, in a monastic order, XV. 663; VI. 200, 2 c; VII. 427, 1 a; XI. 730, 1 c.

Tertiaries, in plumage, VII. 105, 2 c.
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Tertiary period, in geology, VII. 697, 2 ab. Fauna and flora of, 698, 1 a.

TERTULLIAN, church father, XV. 663; X. 198, 2 bc. On dreams, VI. 255, 2 a.

Teruel [tā-roo-ail'], province of Spain, XV. 664. Capital, 1 b.

Tesa: see Theza.

Teschen [tā'-shen], town of Austria, XV. 664. Peace of, ib.

Tessa-Zion, learned Abyssinian, VI. 752, 2 a. Tessel'læ, XV. 753, 1 a, ab (Tile).

Tes'seræ, in mosaic, XI. 856, 2 a; 857, 1 bc. Tessin [Fr. tā-să"; Ger. tes-seen']: see Ticino. Testa, of plants, XIII. 591, 2 c.

Test act, in England, IX. 518, 1 ab, c. Repeal of, VI. 139, 2 a.

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Testing machines, XV. 419, 2 a (ills.) (STRENGTH OF MATERIALS).

Test oath cases, in the supreme court, II. 92, 1 a. Testry, battle of, XIII. 278, 1 b.

Testudina'ria elephan'tipes (botany), XV. 813, 2 a (ill.).

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Testu'do, a covering of shields, I. 740, 2 a.

Testudo elephantopus (zoölogy), XV. 813, 1 b. T. Græca, 1 b; polyphemus, 812, 2 c; nigra, VII. 557, 1 b.

Tet'anus, disease, XV. 666.

Tetarata [tā-ta-râ'-ta], boiling spring in New Zealand, VII. 784, 2 c.

Tetrabranchia'ta (mollusca), XI. 723, 2 bc. Tetradac'tylus Decresien'sis (zoölogy), XIV. 771, 1 b.

Tetragram'maton, the, X. 846, 2 a (Magic). Tetragonol'epis, fossil fish, VII. 615, 2 a (ill.). Tetrahe'drite, mineral, XV. 50, 1 c.

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Tetra'odon (ichthyology), XIV. 738, 2 a, 739,
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Tetuan [tet-oo-ân' or tet-wân'], city of Morocco, XV. 667. Tetzel, Johann, German monk, XV. 667; X. 726, 2 c.

TEU'CER, king of Troy, XV. 668. Grecian hero, 1 ab.

Teufelsdröckh, Diogenes [toi'-felce-drök], in Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," III. 797, 2 ab.

Teufelsmühle [-mü-lĕh], VIII. 493, 2 c (HARTZ). Teuffel, Wilhelm Sigismund [toi'-fel], German philologist, XV. 668.

Teut [toit]: see Tuisco, and VII. 737, 1 bc.

Teuta, Illyrian queen, IX. 194, 1 a.

TEUTOBURG FOREST [toi'-to-boorg], XV. 668; XVI. 569, 2 b.

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Teutonic society, referred to, XIV. 596, 2 b. Teurons, ancient German race, XV. 669; VII. 737, 1 ab, 2 b.

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TEWKESBURY, town of England, XV. 669.

Texan'a, county seat, IX. 483, 1 b.

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Texas, county, XV. 679.

Texel, island, Netherlands, XV. 679.

Texier, Charles Félix Marie [tā-se-ā], French archæologist, XV. 680.

Textiraria globulosa (ill.), VII. 311, 2 a (Foraminifera).

Teyde, peak of [tā'-e-dā]: see Teneriffe.

Tezcatlipoca [tess-kâ-tle-po'-ka], Mexican divinity, I. 397, 1 a (twice).

Tezcuco [tess-koo'-ko], town of Mexico, XV. 680. Kingdom of, XI. 472, 2 a.

Tezel [tā'-tsel]: see Tetzel.

THACH'ER, James, American physician, XV. 680. THACHER, Peter, American clergyman, XV. 680. THACKERAY, William Makepeace, English author, XV. 680. Anne Isabella, authoress, 681, 1 b.

Thackrah, on coagulation of the blood, II. 734, 1 b, c.

Thaer, Albrecht [tāir], German agricultural writer, XV. 681.

Thai, the [t'hī or tī], Indo-Chinese race, IX. 253, 1 bc.

Tha'is, Athenian courtesan, XV. 681.

Thais (entomology), III. 498, 1 b.

Thakombau, king of the Feejee Islands, VII. 113, 2 ab.

Thakoors, Rajpoots, IX. 214, 1 a.

Thalassid'roma (ornithology), XIII. 365, 2 a. T. pelagica, 2 b (ill.).

Thalassochelys caouana [tha-las-sok'-e-lis kâ-wâ'-na], (zoölogy), XVI. 80, 2 a.

Thalberg, Sigismond [tâl'-bāirg], Swiss pianist, XV. 681; XII. 93, 2 c. Zaire, XV. 682, 1 a. Thaler [tâ'-ler], coin, XV. 682.

Tha'les, Greek philosopher, XV. 682. His idea of the figure of the earth, VI. 354, 2 c. Thali'a, muse, XV. 682.

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Thallo, one of the Horæ, VIII. 816, 1 c.

Thallogens, in botany, X. 408, 1 c.

Thallous oxide, XV. 682, 2 b.

Thallus, of a lichen, X. 408, 1 c.

THAMES [taimz], river of Connecticut, XV. 682. THAMES, river of Canada, XV. 682. Battle of

the Thames, 683, 1 a; IX. 663, 1 ab.

THAMES [temz], river of England, XV. 683.
Bridges, X. 592, 1 ab. River quays, or
Thames embankments, 1 c. Tunnel, 616, 1 c.
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Than, Móricz [tân], Hungarian painter, XV. 683. Thanes, Anglo-Saxon landholders, I. 499, 2 b. Than'er, Isle of, England, XV. 683.

THANKSGIVING DAY, religious festival, XV. 683.

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Thasos, island, Grecian archipelago, XV. 684. Thassilo II. [tâs'-se-lo]: see Tassilo (Index).

Thatch, roofing, XIV. 420, 1 a.

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Thaumale'a (ornithology), XIII. 384, 2 b. T. picta, ib. (ill., 385).

Thaumaturgist, IX. 707, 1a. Thaumaturgy, 1ab. "Thaumaturgus of Britain," V. 595, 1 b.

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THAYER, county, XV. 684.

The'a (botany), XV. 598, 2 b, c.

Theans, class of Hindoos, XI. 47, 2 ab.

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Theba'ic version of the Scriptures, V. 333, 1 c. Thebaina [theb-a-ī'-na], alkaloid, XII. 650, 1 a. Thebais [theb'-a-is], Egypt, XV. 687.

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Thebes, county seat, I. 275, 2 c.

Thecal abscess, XVI. 609, 2 c. Treatment, ib. The Dalles [dălz], county seat, XVI. 468, 2 c.

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Thekla [tek'-la], pseudonyme, VI. 331, 1 a. Thelwall, John, English author, XV. 690.

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THEMISTOCLES [the-mis'-to-kleez], Athenian general, XV. 691.

THÉNARD, Louis Jacques, baron [tā-nar], French chemist, XV. 691. His investigations and discoveries in chemistry, IV. 367, 1 ab, b.

THEOBALD, Lewis, English author, XV. 692.

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Theoda'tus, Byzantine, IX. 726, 2 c.

Theodatus, king of the Ostrogoths, I. 374, 1 a; IX. 727, 2 c, 728, 2 a.

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Theodore, King: see Abyssinia, I. 46, 2 b. Theodore I., king of Corsica: see Neuhof. Theodore Lascaris, emperor of Nicæa, I. 292, 2 c. See Lascaris, X. 179, 1 a, and Nice, XII. 427, 2 c.

THEOD'ORET, Syrian theologian, XV. 693.

Theod'orio, the Great, king of the Ostrogoths, XV. 693. Referred to, I. 238, 2 a.

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Theodosius, Saint (abbot at Kiev, author of extant sermons, died about 1080), catacombs of, IX. 830, 1 b.

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Young, Thomas, English physicist, XVI. 796. His theory of interference of light, X. 436, 2 b; 442, 1 c; 443, 2 b.

Young Europe, political association: see Mazzini, XI. 308, 1 b.

Young Men's Christian Associations, XVI. 796. Young women's Christian associations, 797, 2 bc.

Young's modulus of elasticity, VI. 489, 1 a. Youngstown, city of Ohio, XVI. 797.

Young territory: see Texas, XV. 669, 2 c.

Youth, period of, I. 181, 1 a.

Yphan'tes Baltimo're (ornithology), II. 257, 1 c. Ypres [eepr'], city of Belgium, XVI. 798.

YPSILANTI, city of Michigan, XVI. 798.

Ypsilanti, or Ypsilantis, Greek family, XVI.
798. Athanasius, 1 c. Alexander, ib.; referred to, I. 283, 2 bc. Constantine, XVI.
798, 1 c. Alexander (2d), 2 a. Demetrius,
2 b. Prince Gregory Ypsilanti, 2 c.

Yreka, county seat, XV. 69, 2 b.

Yriarte, Ignacio [e-re-ar'-tā], Spanish painter, XVI. 799.

YRIARTE, Juan de, Spanish scholar, XVI. 799. Tomas de, author, 1 b.

Ysano [e-sâ'-no], plant, XII. 155, 2 a. Yssel [i'-sel], river, XII. 243, 1 a. Yttria (chemistry), XVI. 799, 2 a. YTTRIUM, metal, XVI. 799.

YUBA [yoo'-ba], county, XVI. 799. Yuba City, county seat, XV. 495, 2 c.

Yuca plant, use of in paper making, X. 475, 2 ab.

Yucatan [yoo-ka-tan'], peninsula of Mexico, XVI. 799. Ancient remains, 800, 1 ab. History, 1 c.

YUCATAN, state of Mexico, XVI. 800.

Yugas, era of the Jains, IX. 508, 1 bc.

Yugyakarta: see Jokjokerta.

YUKON RIVER: see ALASKA, I. 240, 2 b.

Yulan, tree (magnolia), XI. 20, 2 c.

YULE, Henry, English author, XVI. 800.

Yule log, or Christmas block, IV. 551, 2 b.

YUMA [yoo'-ma], county, XVI. 800.

Yuma, county seat, XVI. 801, 1 a.

Yumala, Yumara, Finnish deity, VII. 206, 1 bc.

Yumas, American Indians, XVI. 801.

Yumula: see Yumala (Index).

Yuncas [yoon'-kâs], people of Peru, XIII. 341, 2 b; XIV. 150, 2 a.

Yunnan', province of China, XVI. 801. English expeditions to, 2 b.

Yunx torquilla (ornithology), XVI. 741, 1 e (ill.).

Yusuf [yoo'-soof], (Joseph), son of Abdul-Aziz, I. 16, 2 a.

Yusuf I., king of Granada (1333-'54), referred to, I. 310, 1 a.

Yusuf el-Feri, emir, I. 14, 2 a.

Yusuf ibn Tashfyn, founder of Morocco, and of the Almoravide dynasty in Spain, I. 345, 2 bc.

Yverdun, or Yverdon [e-vāir-dŭ^{ng}, -dō^{ng}], town of Switzerland, XVI. 801.

Yvon, Adolphe [e-vong], French painter, XVI. 801.

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Z, a letter, XVI. 802. Sounds of in different languages, 1 ab. As a numeral, ib.

Zaandam [zân'-dam]: see Saardam.

ZACAPA [sâ-kâ'-pa], town of Guatemala, XVI. 802.

ZACATECAS [sâ-ka-tā'-kâss], state of Mexico, XVI. 802. Capital city, 2 b.

Zaccaria [dzâk-ka-rē'-a], a founder of the Barnabites, II. 318, 2 c.

ZAOH, Franz [tså^kh], German astronomer, XVI. 802. Baron Anton, 2 с.

Zachariah: see Zechariah.

"Zachary Boyd's Bible," III. 172, 1 ab.

Zachos steno-phonotype reporter, XVI. 96, 2 b.

ZACYNTHUS: See ZANTE.

Zadhurmuz [zâd-hoor'-mooz], leader of a Manichæan sect, XI. 108, 1 c. ZAFFRE: see COBALT, IV. 767, 1 c.
ZAGAZIG, town of Egypt, XVI. 802.
ZAGOS'KIN, Mikhail, Russian author, XVI. 803.
Zagreus Diony'sus [zā'-gruce], in the Orphic cosmogony, XII. 711, 1 b.

Za'gros, mountain range, XVI. 803; XIII. 315, 1 a.

ZAHN, Johann Karl Wilhelm [tsån], German architect and painter, XVI. 803.

ZAIRE: see Congo, V. 241, 2 b.

Zalaca, battle of [thâ-lâ'-ka], I. 345, 2 c.

ZALEUCUS, Locrian lawgiver, XVI. 803.

Za'ma, town of Numidia, XVI. 803. Battle of, VIII. 444, 1 ab.

ZAMACOIS, Eduardo [thâ-ma-ko'-eece or -kois'], Spanish painter, XVI. 803.